









A Global Approach to Soot Cleaning Optimization at Dynegy's Baldwin Energy Complex

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Agenda

- Baldwin Energy Complex Overview
- Motivations for Optimization
- Soot Cleaning Optimization
- Looking Ahead



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Dynegy's Baldwin Energy Complex

3 - 600 MW Units 1970-1975

Units 1 & 2 Cyclone Fired 14 Cyclones/Unit

Unit 3 Tangential-Fired 6 Mills

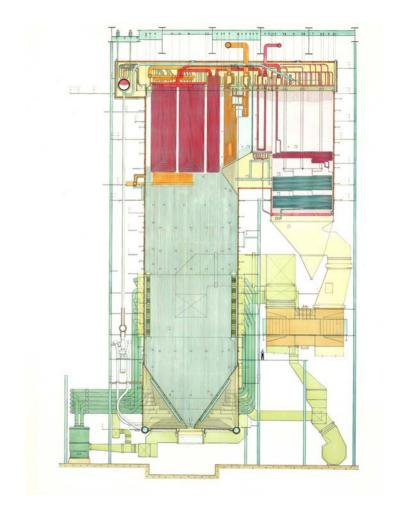
PRB Coal
Conversions
1999 & 2000





Baldwin Unit 3

- CE Drum-type Boiler
- Pulverized T-Fired: Six Pulverizers
- Furnace Dimensions: 52' x 58', 180' tall
- SOFA, Low NOx Burners
- Steam Conditions
 - Flow: 4.2 MLb/Hr
 - SH/ RH Temperature: 1005F/1005F
 - Throttle Pressure: 2425 Psig

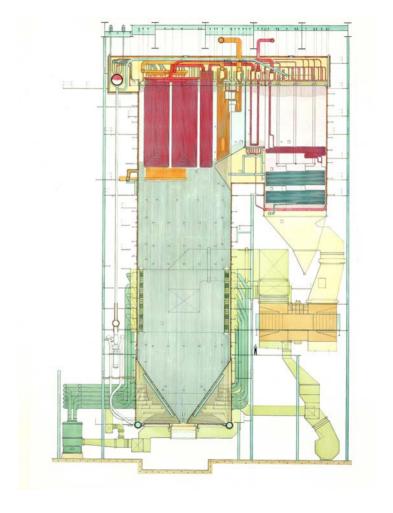




Baldwin 3 – Ash Deposition

PRB Coal

- Intermittent Wall Deposition
- Division Panels
- SH Pendant
- Horizontal SH





Unit 3 Sootblowing Operation prior to 2006

- High variability in PRB coal
- Water Cannons and Heat Flux Sensors in Furnace area
- PrecisionClean and standard IK's in convection pass
- ASI control system to operate water cannons & sootblowers
- Prevailing sootblowing guidelines:
 - Water cannons operator initiated when attemperation spray flows high
 - Operator initiated sequences in the convection pass normally a sequence of most IK's running continuously
 - Monitor furnace-to-economizer and furnace-to-reheater differential pressures; Increase sootblowing if differentials increase





Motivations for Optimization

- Full Load PRB operation requires tight control
 - Loss of spare mill at full capacity
 - Small process changes have significant effects
 - Seasonal impacts to heat rate

Expectations

- Ability to control key parameters on consistent basis
- Ability to compensate for changes in coal quality
- Improved understanding of available data and its use for improved operations
- Ability to optimize controls to meet plant objectives





Why Optimize Soot Cleaning?

- Cleaning actions (or lack thereof) affect many plant parameters:
 - Slagging/fouling impacts heat transferability
 - Capacity: Steam and gas temperatures, spray flows, differential pressures, fan limits
 - Performance: Boiler efficiency, heat rate
 - Emissions: NOx, Opacity, LOI, CO
 - Availability/Reliability: Waterwall/tube longevity, EFOR, equipment wear-and-tear



What SootOpt Does

- Optimizes boiler cleaning based on unit-specific objectives:
 - Improves Heat Rate including Reheat & Superheat steam temperature control
 - Improves emissions control (NOx, opacity, CO)
 - Balances tradeoffs between furnace/backpass absorption
 - Reduces O&M costs by avoiding unnecessary boiler cleaning actions and reducing tube wear and thermal stressing
 - Compensates for off-design fuels and operations
 - Leverages existing soot cleaning instrumentation, models, equipment and control systems





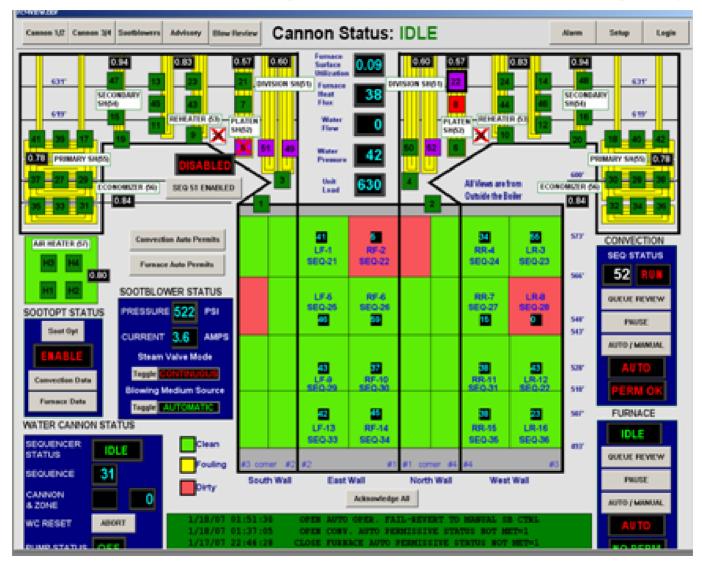
ISB & SootOpt installed in 2006 on Unit 3

- Upgraded sootblowing controls to Diamond SentrySeries
 1500 Intelligent Sootblowing Control System (ISB)
- Added thermocouples and thermoprobe behind pendent reheater for heat transfer calculations
- Installed NeuCo's SootOpt for adaptive optimization of sootblowing operation (NeuCo's CombustionOpt neural optimizer already in operation for furnace combustion)



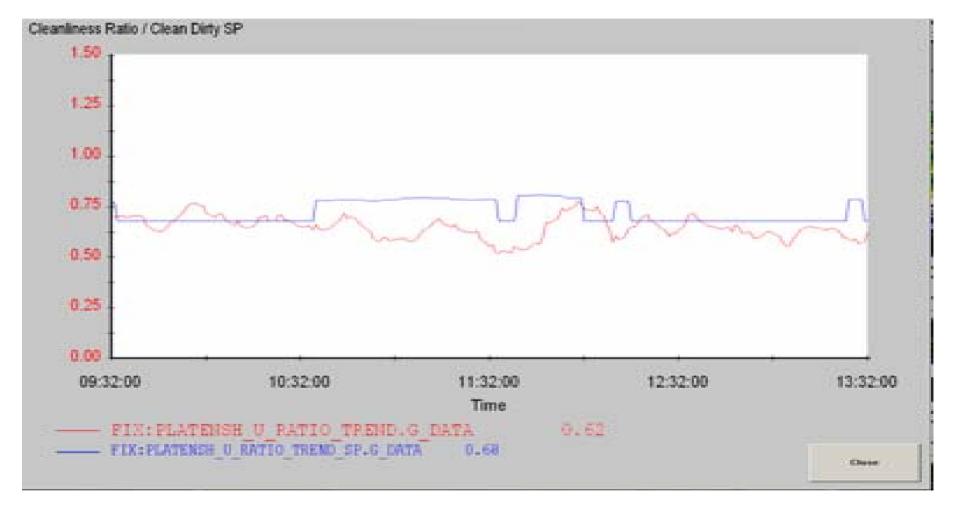


Diamond Intelligent Sootblowing System



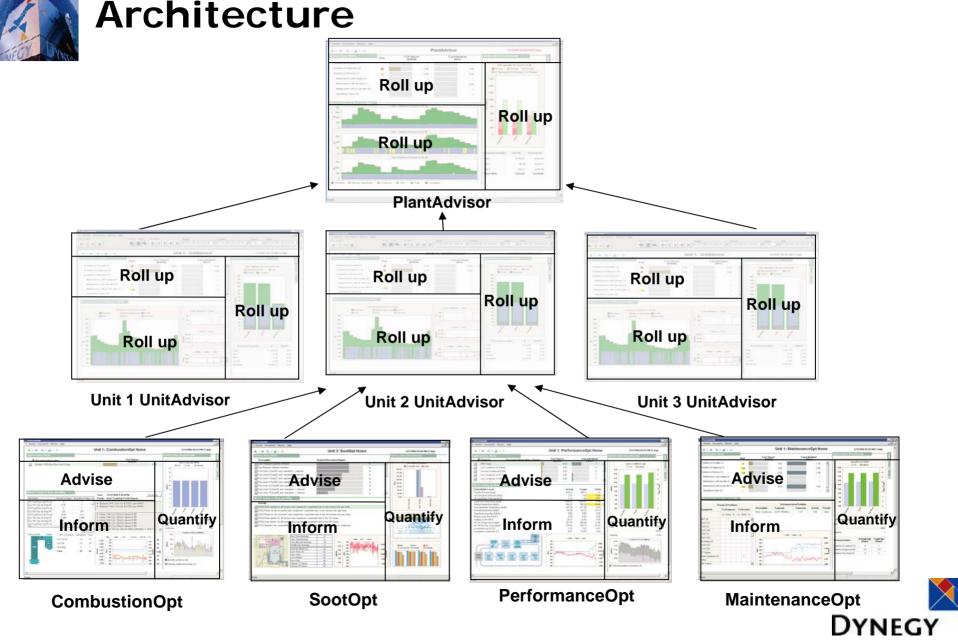


How SootOpt Interfaces with ISB



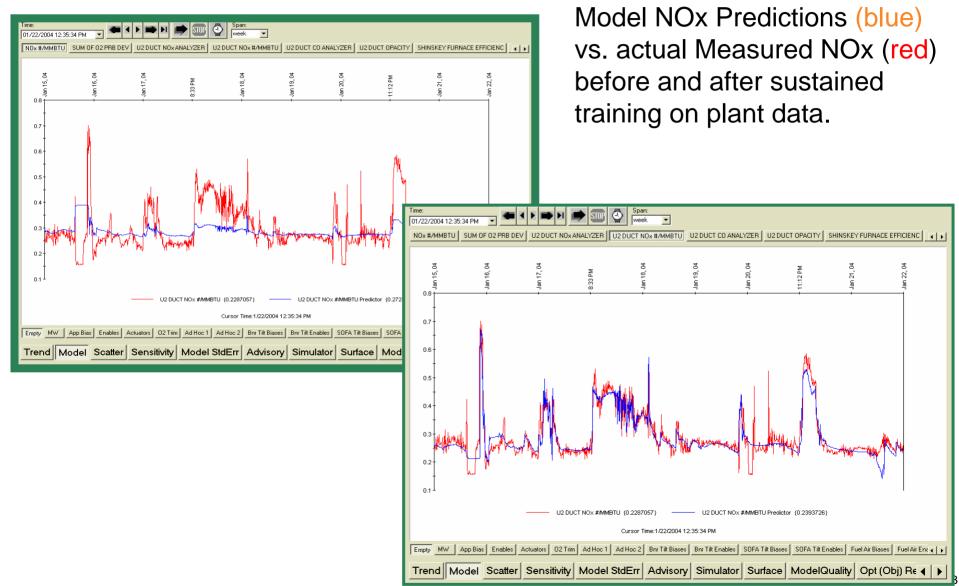


ProcessLink Platform: Enterprise Architecture

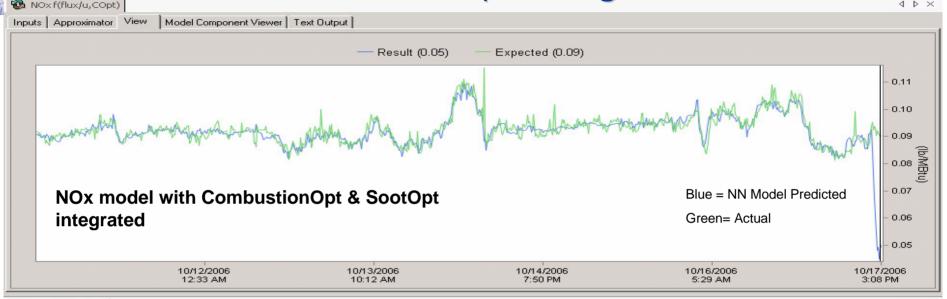


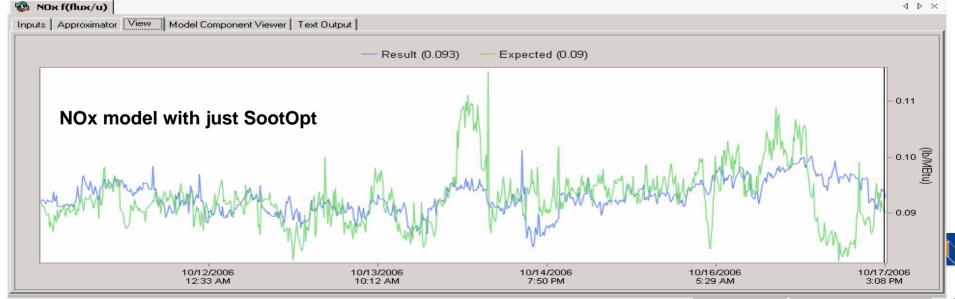


Models Learn from Data



Improved Model Fidelity with CombustionOpt & SootOpt Integrated

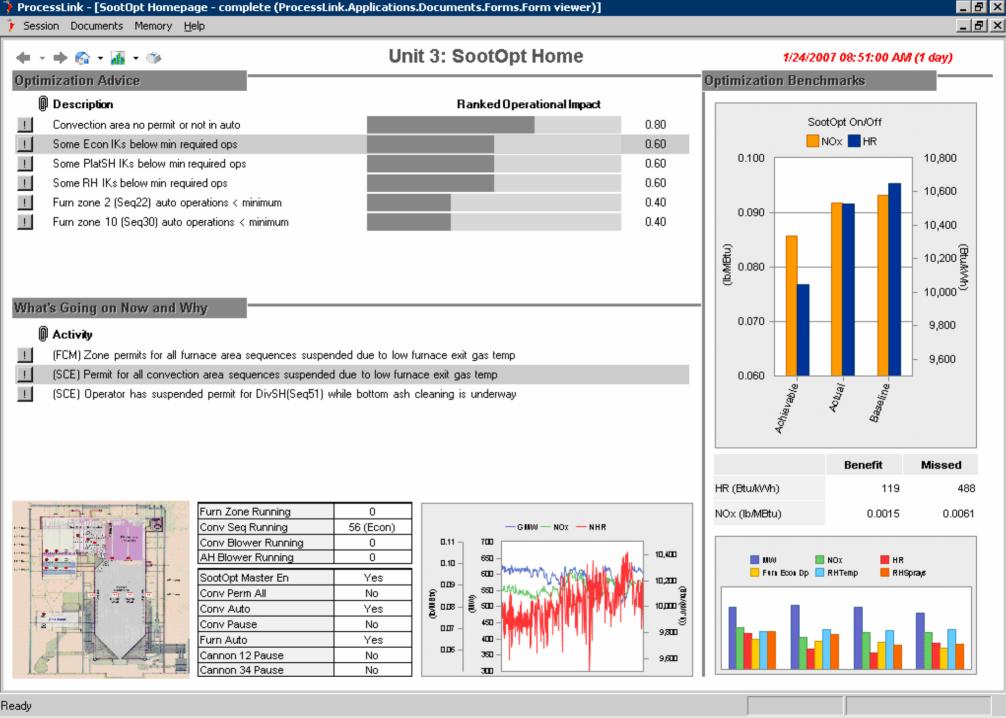


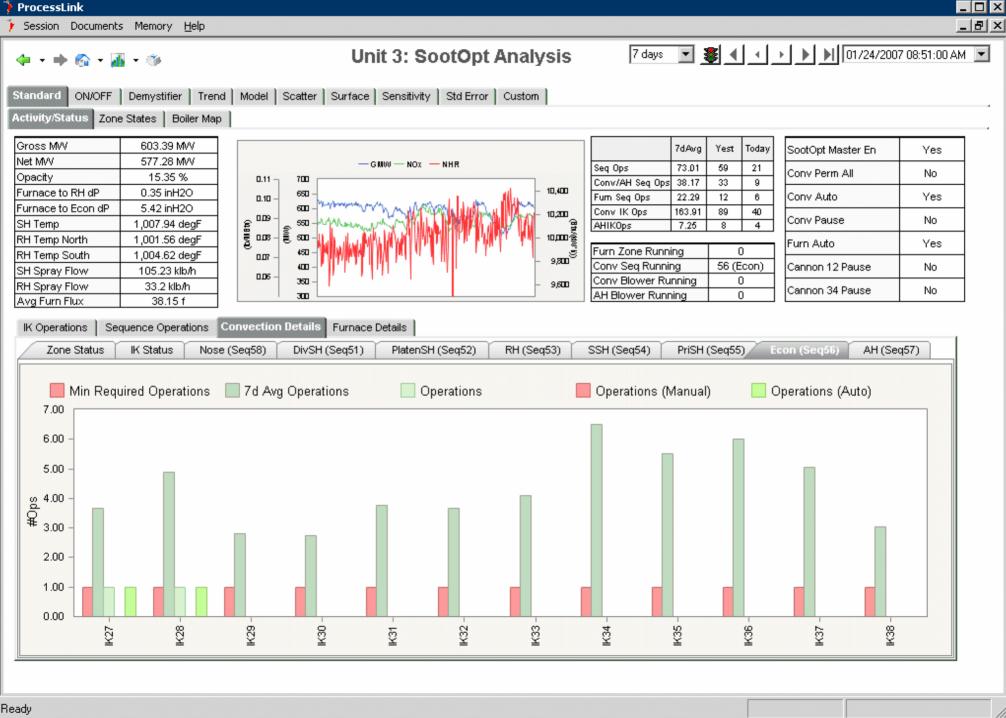


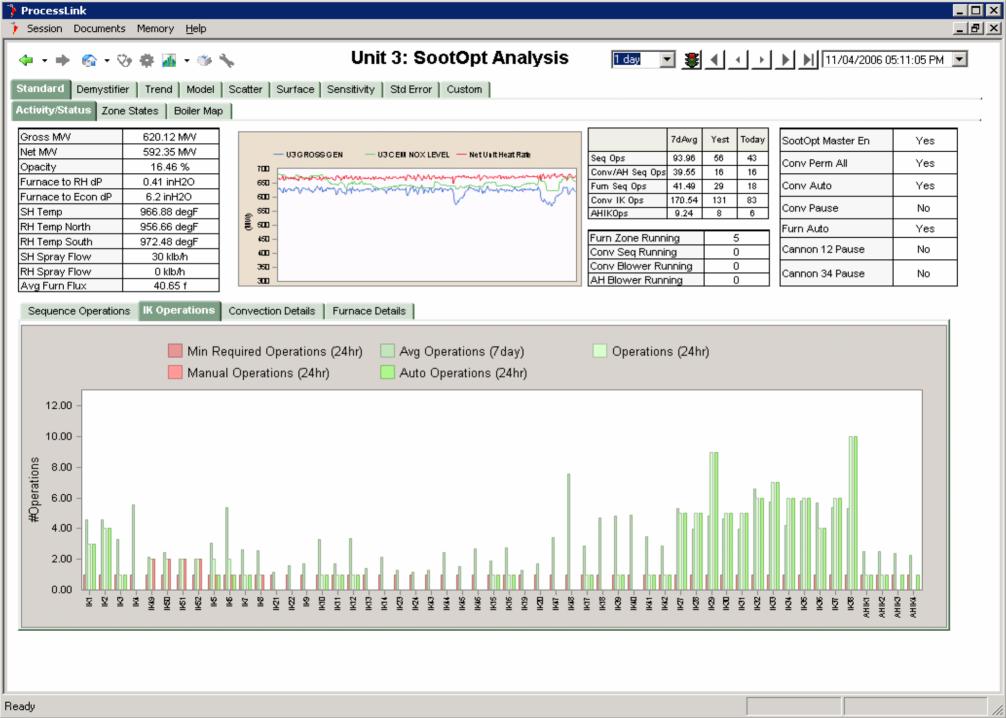
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Improved Model Fidelity with CombustionOpt & SootOpt Integrated



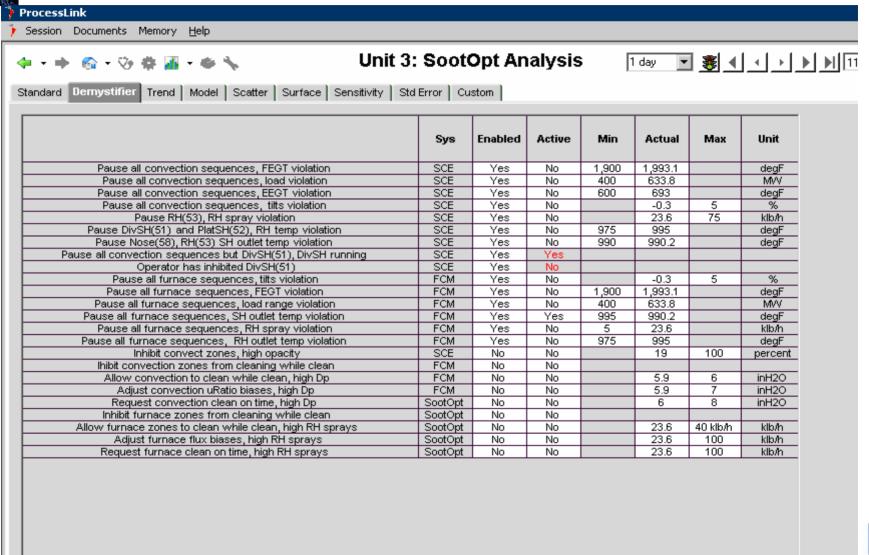




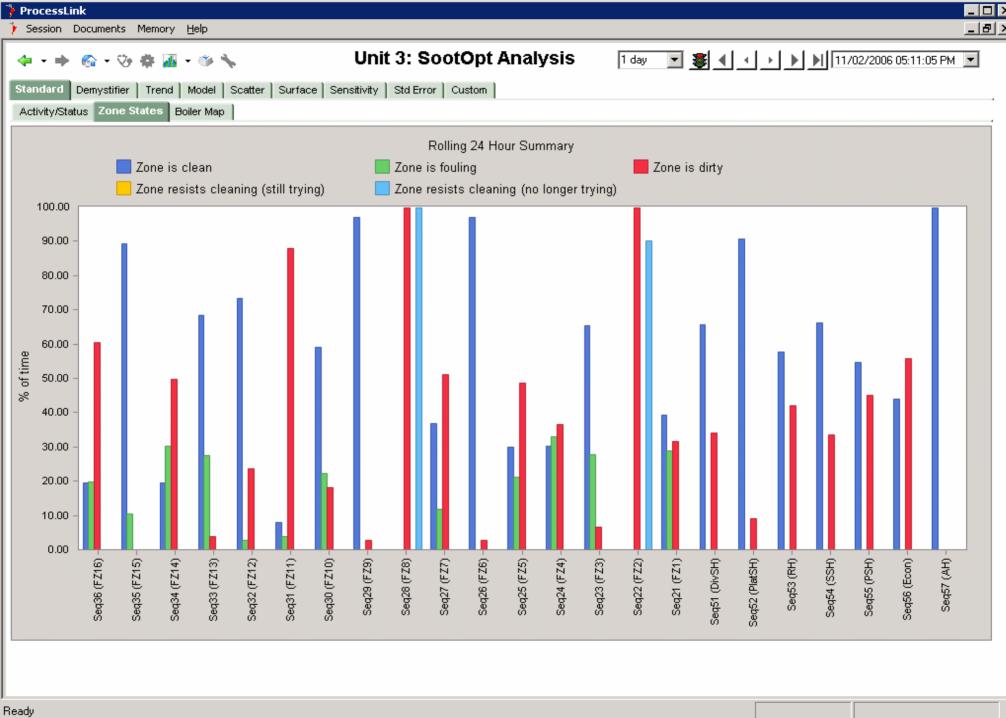


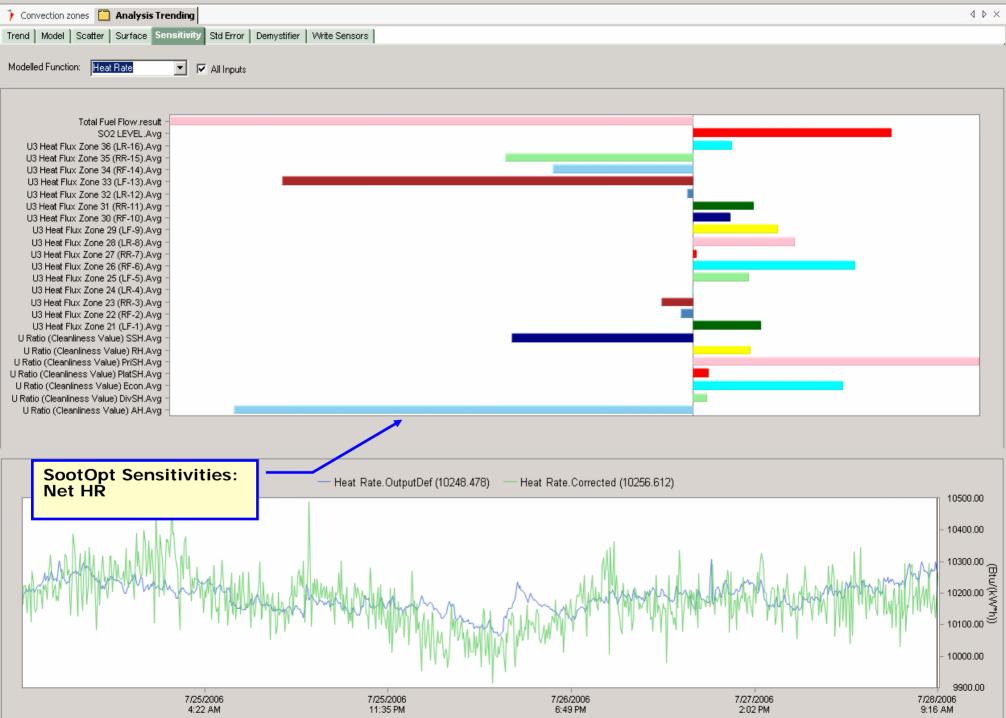


Visibility into Heuristics



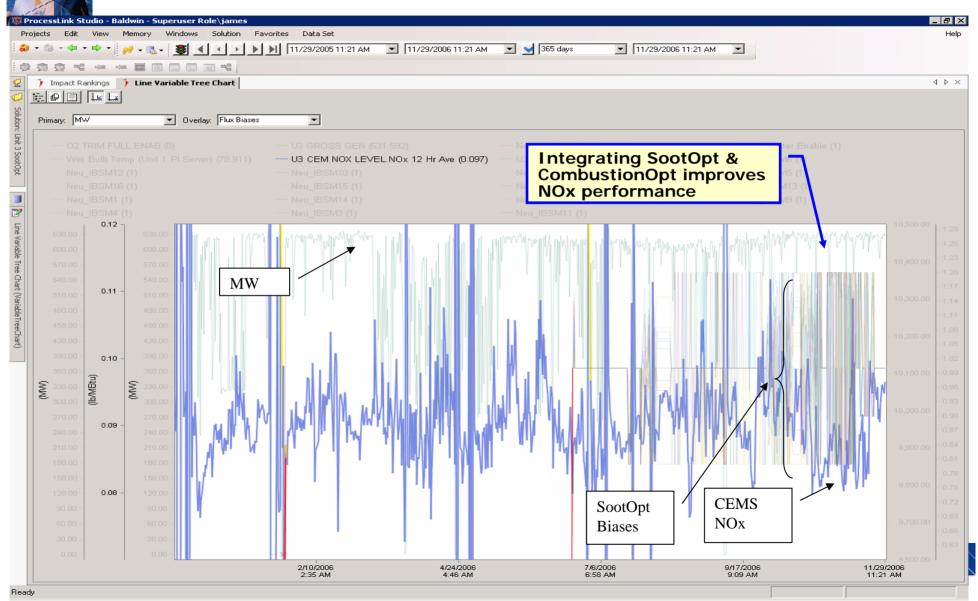
DYNEGY







1 Year of Data (MW, NOx, SootOpt Biases)

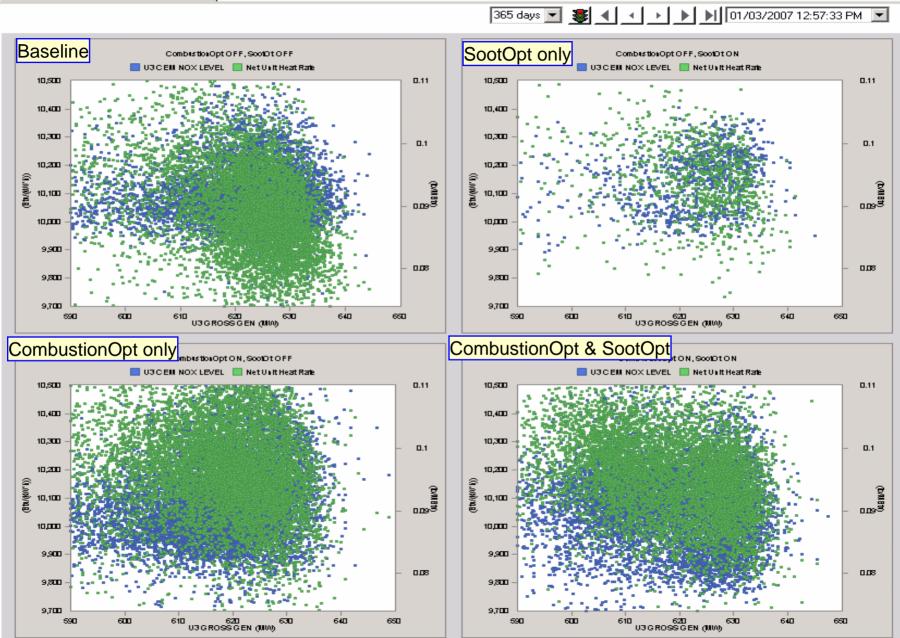


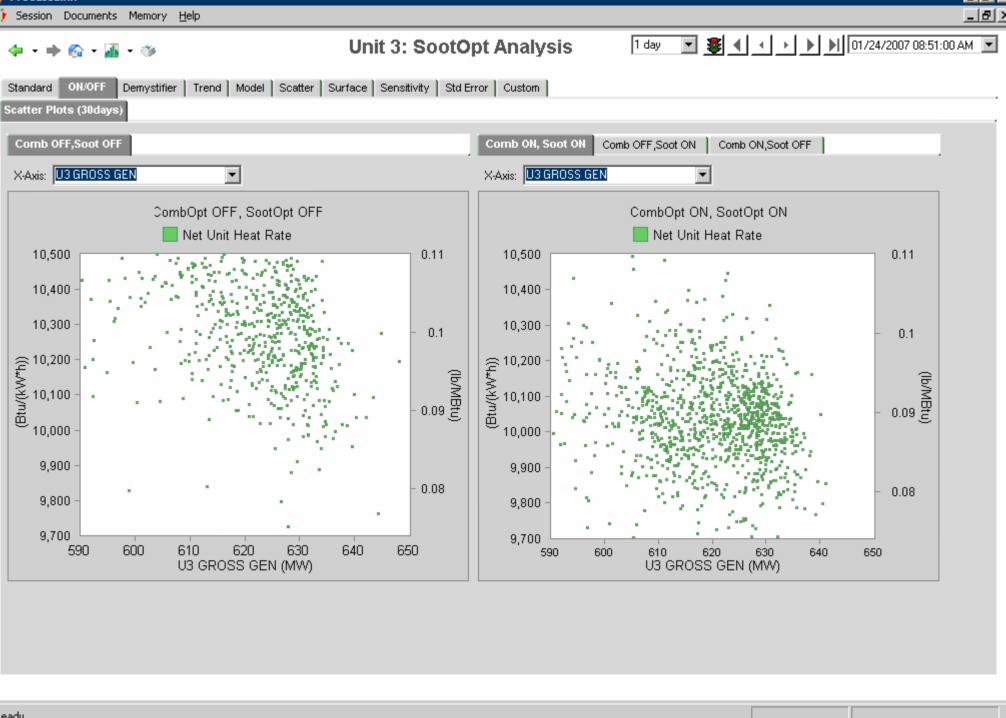
NOx & HR vs MW (w/CombustionOpt + SootOpt)

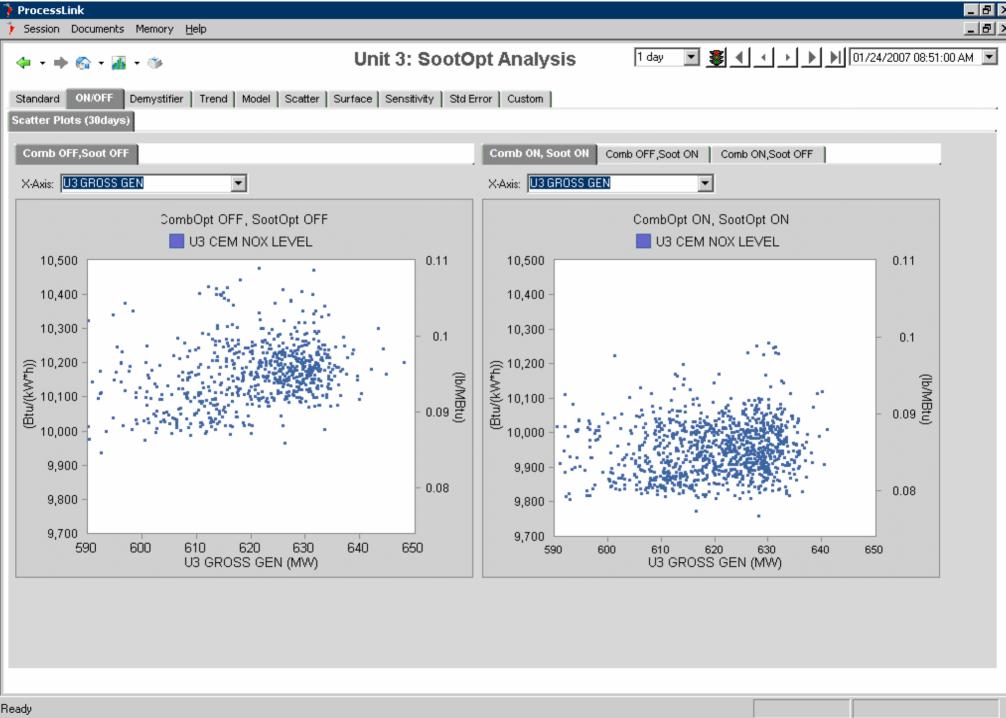
ON/OFF Data ...sis - complete

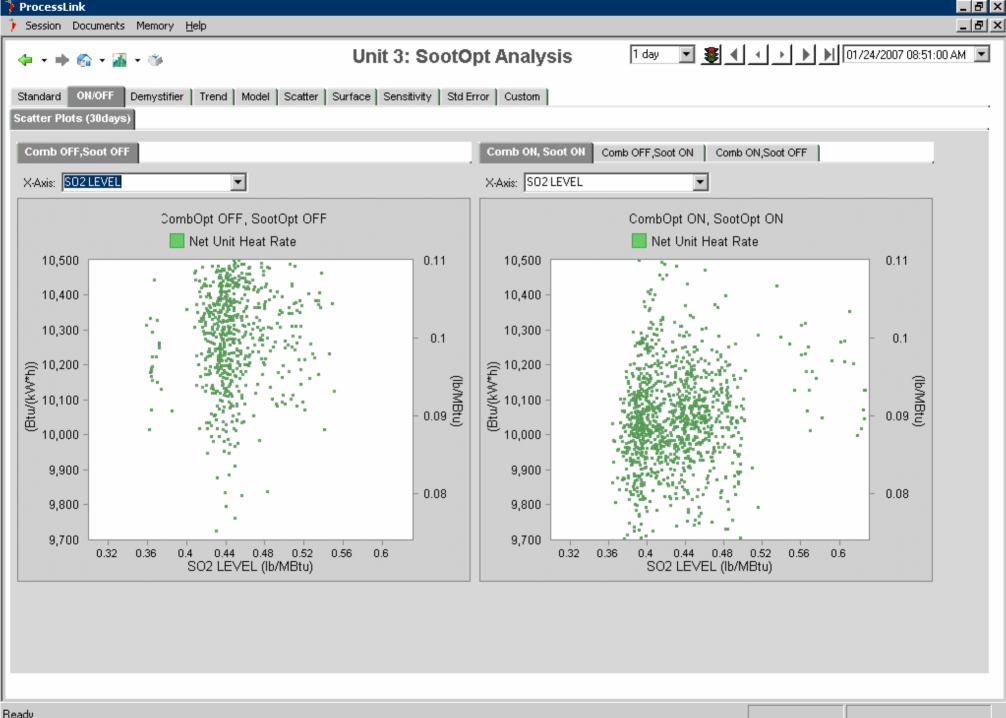
NOx = blue

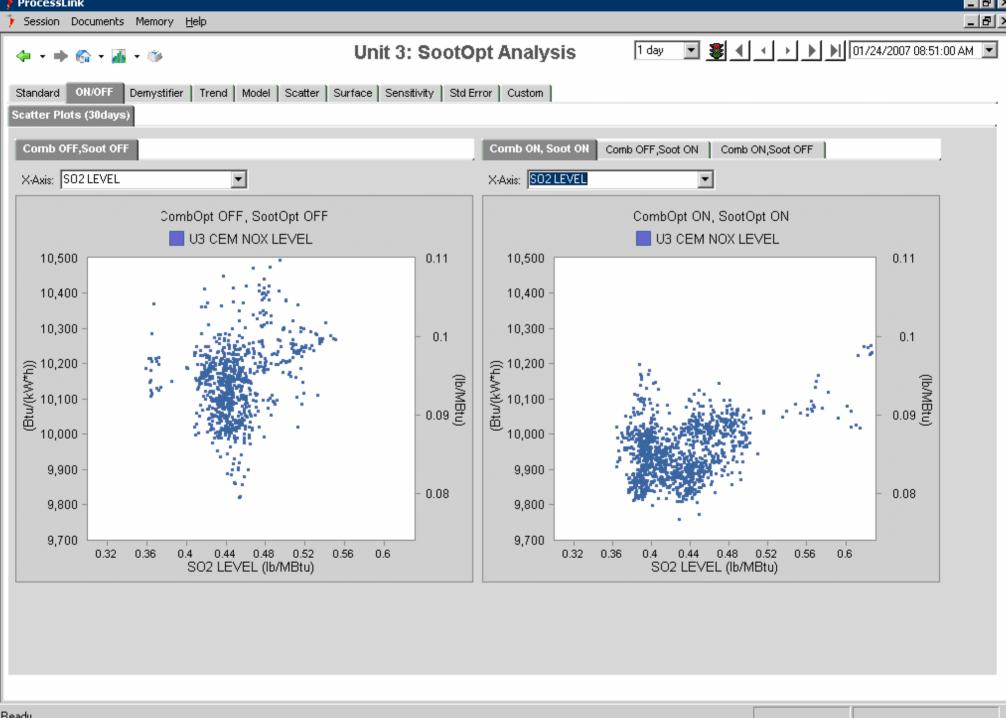
HR = green

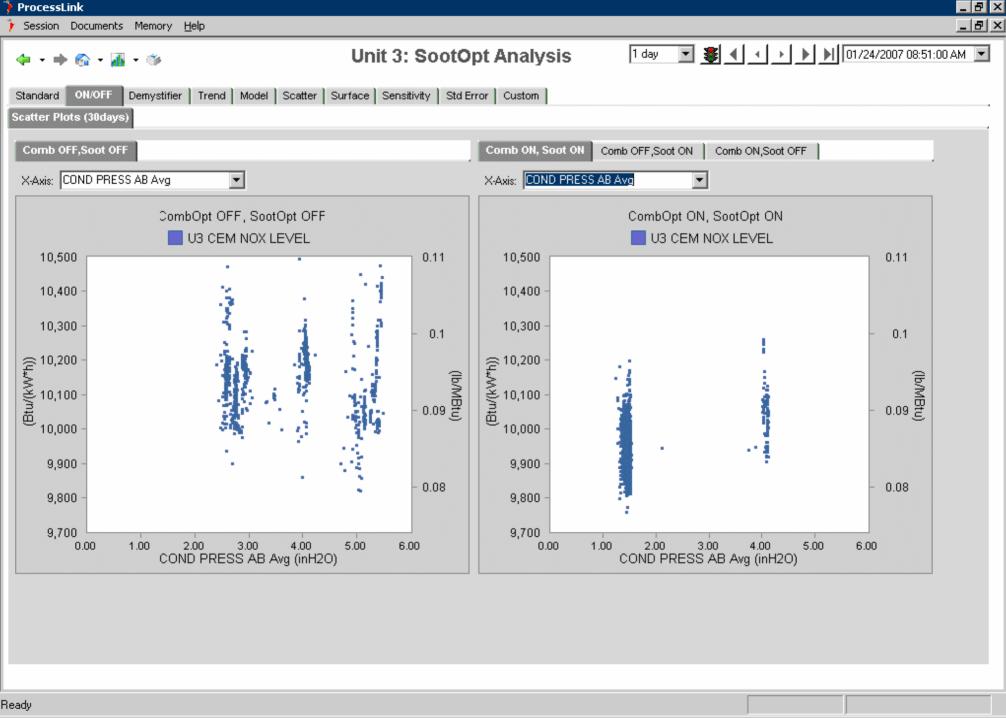


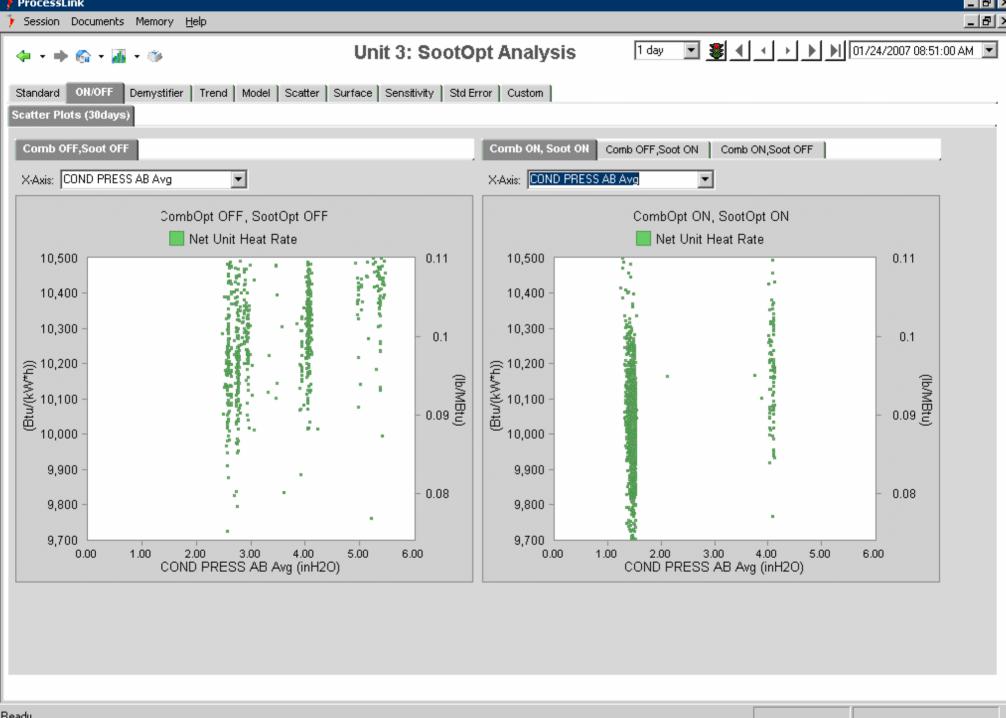






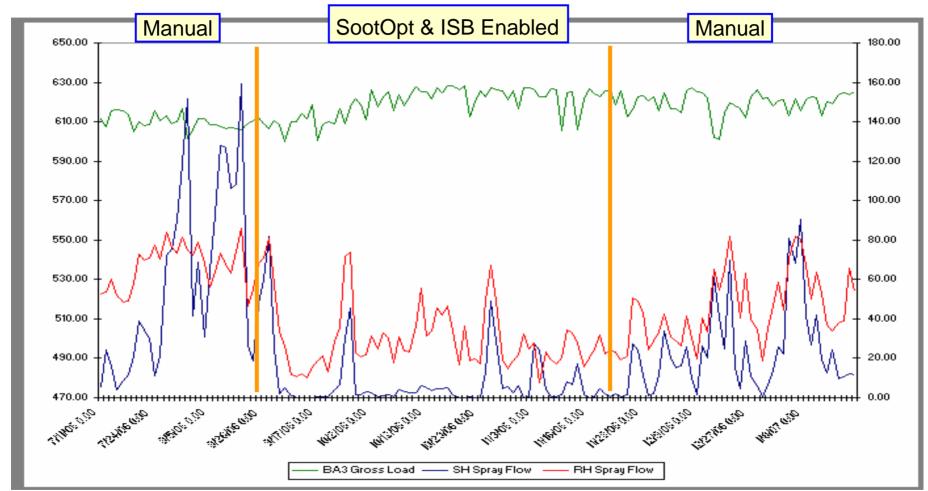






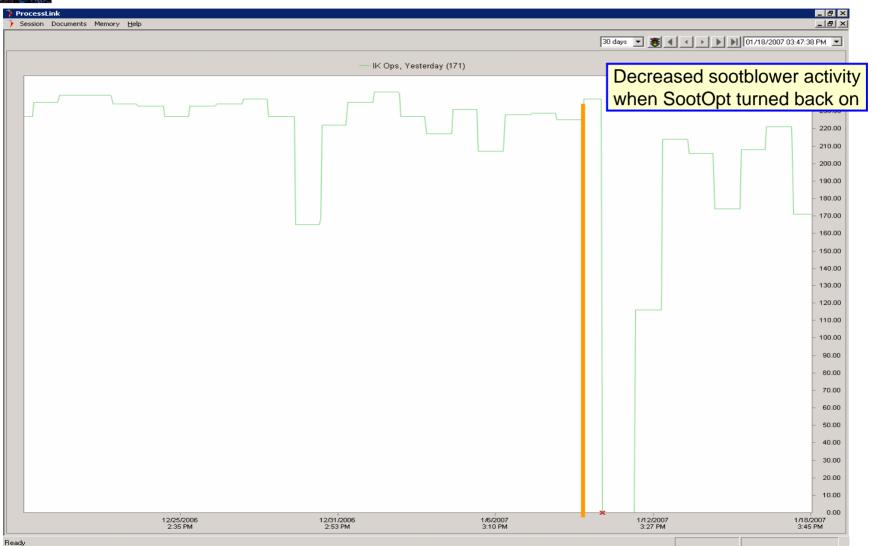


Average Daily Attemperation Spray Flows





IK Activity Manual vs ISB/SootOpt





SootOpt/ISB Results Thus Far

- Operating on Unit 3
 - Decreased sootblower operation count
 - Attemperation spray flows are controlled to less than 50 klbhr with SootOpt/ISB whereas before spray flows would at times be above 100 klbhr
 - Initially due to the split attemperation flow control (2 reheat controllers & 2 superheat controllers), steam temperatures would drop to 950F which could effect MW output. Recent changes have reduced that drop to 980F
 - Improvements in NOx rates have been seen when CombustionOpt and SootOpt are working together
- Being installed on Unit 2 in February 2007
 - Unique opportunity to quantify contributions of individual ISB control and instrumentation components